

that, independent of that attack, it is materially impossible for Serbia to give Greece the support of 150,000 stipulated in the treaty in case of war with Bulgaria, and that the entente Powers have not furnished a contingent equivalent. The note adds that the specialists best qualified consider that the Balkan situation would require at least 400,000 men, and that under these conditions Greece would ruin herself without even the consolation of saving Serbia.

"On the other hand," says the note, "Greece offers all the service she can render in allowing the free passage over its territory of the allied troops going to the Serbian front and in maintaining her own neutrality as a neutral soldier."

The note expresses the gratitude of Greece for the offers made, though not yet concrete, and thanks England for the offer of Cyprus. It recalls the Greek sympathies for the entente and the benevolence of the neutrality maintained thus far. It ends by saying that Greece does not forget that a state, no matter how small, has the absolute right to regulate itself, its own affairs."

The reply of Greece, which reached the British Foreign Office last night, is long.

Gen. Louis, Alfred Vieroy.

The refusal to accept the allies' offer was not unexpected, as it has been often stated in official circles that both Serbians and Greeks were withholding their assistance until the allies either won a decisive victory or proved to the Greeks and Romanians their ability to do so, or until the operations had reached a stage which would assure them that their countries would be overrun by the forces of the central powers or their Turkish and Balkan allies.

There is no inclination here or in the capitals of the other members of the quadruped entente Powers to interfere in the affairs of Serbia or of Greece. The Austro-German and Bulgarian campaign is developing slowly, but the plans are now fairly clear. The Austro-German center is advancing down the Morava Valley from Semendria, while the Bulgarians have got across this valley to the south and command the Belgrade-Nish-Saloniki Railway. The Austro-Germans have three other forces engaged, one in the northwest near Shabatz, one at Belgrade and the third, which has not yet crossed the Danube about Novi.

The Balkans also have other armies moving across the frontier near Zadar, Nish and Niš and further south near Belgrade and Kukane, and claim to be already in Vlisse, on the Vardar River.

On the other fronts the operations are considered to be more favorable for the allies. The Russians, taking advantage of the removal of German troops from other points on the front to reinforce Field Marshal von Hindenburg for his drive at Riga, which seems to have been checked, have been delivering some heavy strokes at the German center of the Styx and in Galicia. The latest offensive by the Russians was announced north of Ternopil when the carrying Russian soldiers nearly 8000 prisoners, two howitzers and a number of machine guns. These prisoners, added to those taken near Baranovitchi the day before, make a total of over 11,000 Austrians and Germans captured in two days.

The Germans, on the other hand, claim that their counter attacks, both on the Styx and at Baranovitchi were successful and, according to the Berlin official communication, the Russian prisoners total upward of 4000. The Germans admit, however, the loss of six guns on the Styx.

Russians Land Troops West of Riga After Bombardment.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 25.—A new Russian movement in the Baltic is announced in today's official statement from headquarters which tells of the landing of troops by the Russians at Domesens, which is a tip of land at the western entrance of the Gulf of Riga and about 8 miles northwest of Riga. The statement says:

"Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Russian vessels appeared on the northern coast of Courland and bombarded the ports of Dvinsk, Domesens and Ipcen. The Russians also landed weak forces at Domesens."

"Repeated Russian attacks delayed with strong forces in the region south of Sodawi remain fruitless. At Dvinsk they led to fierce hand-to-hand fighting."

Autro-Italian War Now Entering Its Second Phase.

UDINE, Italy, Oct. 25.—The Italian Army is making a general attack from Switzerland to the Adriatic. In preceding five months of the Austro-Italian war, the efforts of the Italians have been directed at the penetration of Austrian territory and capture of strategic points to secure Italy against Austrian invasion. In the opinion of the Italian General Staff, this has been accomplished and the war is now entering its second phase.

It is estimated here that the Italians have taken 25,000 prisoners during the war and have put out of action upward of 100,000 men in all Italian losses, including killed, wounded and prisoners, amount to about 45,000, according to official figures.

General Says Russian Troops Soon Will Land in Bulgaria.

London, Oct. 25.—Russian news-report, as quoted in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Zurich, says that the Russian Gen. Vassilko asserted, "In a fortnight, at the latest, Russian troops will land on the Bulgarian coast."

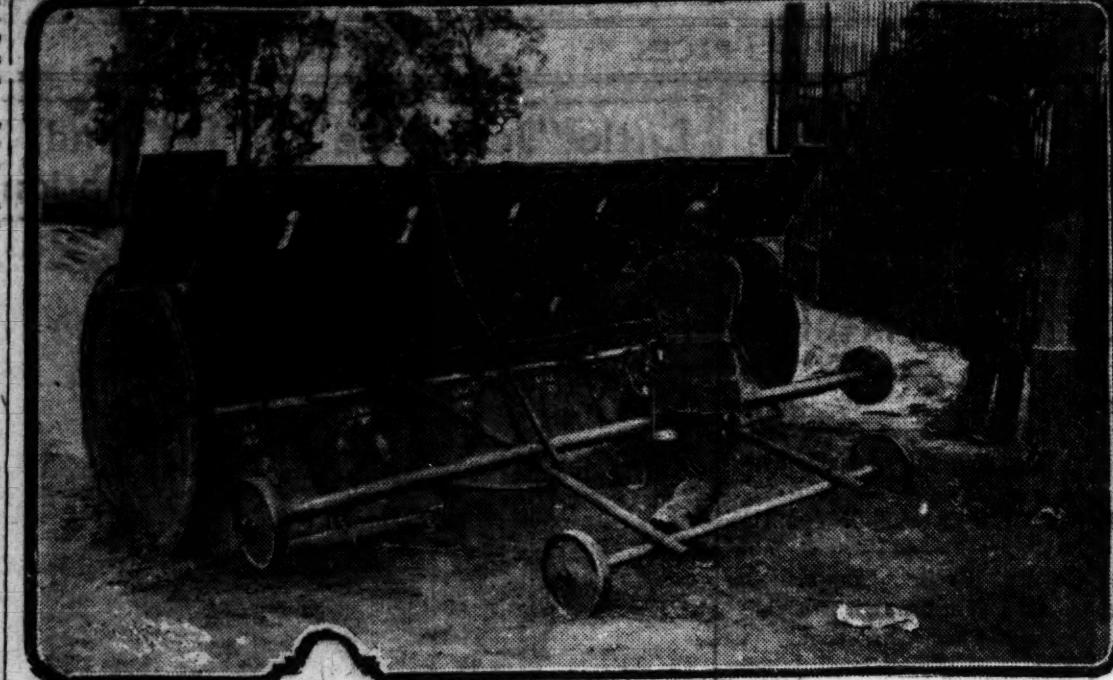
Gen. Vassilko, who is Emperor Nicholas' Adjutant, is now on his way to Russian headquarters.

Gen. Vassilko has called back to Russia.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, by wireless to Sayville.—Five trains containing Anglo-French troops, on their way from Salonic to Serbia, have been called back by order of the chief commanders and have returned to Salonic, according to a dispatch from Greece to the Cologne Gazette.

The sanitary conditions of the British troops in the Balkans, the medical men, are bad. Transports in the river or Salonic, it is said, cannot leave their soldiers because there are no ships.

Type of Russian Steel Barricade on Wheels Found by the Germans in All Russian Forts



Large numbers of these barricades have been found in every Russian stronghold. They are equipped with numerous loopholes for rifles and can be wheeled about at will, affording ample protection against rifle and machine gun fire. When this photograph was made a German soldier was demonstrating how the Russians used the shield.

MRS. E. M' MILLAN LEFT \$1,896,037 PERSONAL ESTATE

COMPANY FORMED TO HANDLE U. S. PRODUCTS ABROAD

PROHIBITION FOR NORWAY CALLED IMPRACTICABLE

Includes Stocks to Amount of \$1,238,548 and Bonds to \$542,373.

Will Have Government's Unofficial Recognition—To Keep Exports From Belligerents.

Wine-Producing Countries Do Not Look With Favor on Curtailment of Exports.

Object Is to Equalize Prices Through-out Empire and Regulate Distribution of Vitamins.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Formation of an American trust company, similar in origin to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, to handle American products abroad was announced yesterday. The trust will not reach the belligerents, as announced today by Secretary Redfield.

The real estate includes the residence at 35 Portland place property on Cook avenue, a lot in Aylmer, Ont., and four lots in Massachusetts.

The company will have the unofficial recognition of the Government.

ALL FOOD IN GERMANY TO BE UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Object Is to Equalize Prices Through-out Empire and Regulate Distribution of Vitamins.

BERLIN (by wireless to Sayville), Oct. 23.—The German Federal Government decided today to assume control of the price and supply of victuals throughout Germany. Up to the present time the state provincial authorities had been considered competent to handle the food situation.

The Government now considers it necessary, the Overseas News Agency says, to equalize the position of the German food market in order to give it a better distribution and the price of victuals, which are abundant but under different conditions in the various states and provinces of Germany.

Conferences are being held by the Government authorities and it is expected the decisions regarding the measures to be taken will be announced in the near future.

NEGO TWICE ESCAPES MOB

West Virginia Slayer Hurried Over Hill by Police

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Oct. 23.—An attempt to lynch George Roten, a negro, accused of the murder of Edgar L. Holmes Jr., a white man, failed here today when the police hurried Roten through a back door of the jail and started with him for Princeton. The mob, angered at Roten's escape, notified the people of Princeton, and a crowd soon gathered at the jail. Again the police got their man out of jail and started over the hills to Charleston.

Roten was on his way home last night with companions when he became involved in a fight with negroes. When a stone struck Roten's head he fell into the street, and it was charged, fired into the crowd of white men. Holmes died an hour later in the hospital.

Those opposed to prohibition use these arguments to show that a small country like Norway, which is in so many ways dependent on other countries, cannot without injuring its trade, adopt a strict degree of prohibition, as has been urged. All parties, however, are agreed that there should be a rigid control of the sale of alcoholic beverages, and that their consumption should be replaced by light wines and beer.

France feels that her wine exports to Norway are being restricted, she may, according to the tariff declaration already mentioned, "take any steps the circumstances dictate," including the raising of harbor dues for Norwegian ships in French harbors, which will make it difficult for Norway to compete with other nations. France is taking up the fight of Norway for its wine.

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France

HOW NEW HAVEN GAINED CONTROL OVER ITS RIVALS

Steps Taken by Railroad Shown
by Minutes of Its Direc-
tors' Meetings.

MELEN EXPLAINS ACTS

Sound Lines Agreement Intro-
duced in Evidence at Trial
of Former Directors.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Official steps taken by the board of directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in pursuance of their alleged conspiracy to control the transportation traffic of New England, were placed before the jury at the trial of the eleven New Haven directors yesterday.

They were revealed in minutes of the directors' meetings and various letters written to or by Charles S. Mellen and which Mellen, a witness for the Government for the third successive day, identified for the jury and in some instances elucidated.

William Rockefeller and Charles F. Brooker, defendants, George Macullock Miller, a defendant not on trial, and Chauncey Depew, alleged co-conspirators in the case, were the only directors recorded as present in the meetings, who are still alive.

The meetings were held in the early nineties, and, although bare in detail, the minutes were introduced by the Government to fit into evidence already given by Mellen to show the alleged efforts of the New Haven to dominate at that time the New England railroad situation.

Sound Lines Agreement.

Frank L. Swacker, the Federal Prosecutor, began by introducing over the protests of the defense, an agreement made by the New England steamship and railroad lines in 1881, called the Sound Lines agreement, never before made public, whereby the Sound Lines Association agreed to fix rates on traffic and to impose \$3000 penalties for their infraction. Then, through a resolution in the minutes of a board of directors' meeting held in 1891, a year after the Sherman law was passed, he showed that the directors had taken official cognizance of the agreement in a threat to cut off its joint traffic arrangements with the New York & New England road, which had notified the association of its intention to start a new water route from Wilson's Point, Conn., to New York.

Further evidence that the New Haven attempted a party to the agreement was introduced in the form of a letter written by the general freight agent of New Haven to Mellen complaining that the New York & New England had cut the rate on wash boilers "in direct violation of the Sound Lines agreement." Evidence was next put in to show that after the New York & New England had carried out its determination to establish its Wilson's Point route, J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller bought up the securities of the House of New York by this route, the New York & New England connected at Wilson's Point and them to the New Haven.

"After being forced from getting into New York by this route, the New York & New England made arrangements to route traffic into New York to connect with the New York & Northern, the Government contends, and the Federal prosecutor put into the record minutes of directors' meetings to show how the New Haven attempted to block this line, too.

Already the New Haven had taken steps to prevent traffic coming into New York by this route as disclosed in testimony given by Mellen through the so-called tripartite agreement whereby the New York Central acquired control of the New York & Northern and was to administer it so that the New England through traffic would be avoided.

The minutes of the directors' meeting appeared to indicate that the New York Central did not live up to its agreement and was publishing through traffic into New England. The evidence disclosed that the New Haven charged the New York Central with bad faith in the matter and steps were taken by the New Haven board to induce the Central to rectify the matter.

"I had been informed by C. P. Clark, president of the New Haven," said Mellen, "that the New York & Northern was not to be a competitor of the New Haven, but I found that tariffs had been published which indicated an intention to become a competitor and called them to the attention of the president."

The minutes showed that conferences had been had with the New York Central but they proved unsuccessful. Meantime, the New Haven had been acquiring other strategic roads in New England, and, with the intention, the Government contends, of forcing the New York Central to terms, reduced rates to the West from New England points in competition with the New York Central's connection, the Boston & Albany. This, Mellen explained, finally led to a tariff agreement between the New Haven and the New York Central, which settled the rate question.

New York & New England Deal.

The situation as to the New York & Northern New England connection was settled. It was brought out, by the acquisition of the New York & New England by the New Haven. This was authorized on May 11, 1895, according to the directors' minutes, when a loan of \$6,000,000 was voted for the purchase of the New York & New England by J. P. Morgan and William Rockefeller, who were among those who voted for it. There were three votes against it.

"Did you ever take any steps designed to embarrass the New England road?" asked Attorney Swacker. "I don't know. I might have," said Mellen.

"Did you require the payment

of freight charges on joint traffic between the two roads?"

"I don't recall whether any instructions were issued to require payment of freight charges. I know it was my duty to exact all the money I could for the New Haven."

The witness was asked if the New York & New England had not protested against this requirement.

"I can conceive that there were protests," he said smilingly.

Mellen finally admitted that at the time the New England's financial condition was on the "ragged edge" the New Haven requested the preparation in one direction, but he was not sure about the other.

Hates to West, Not Advanced.

Mellen apparently could not point for the defense when Richard V. Lindbury got him to state that since the New Haven, reduced its rates to the West against the New York Central there had been no advance.

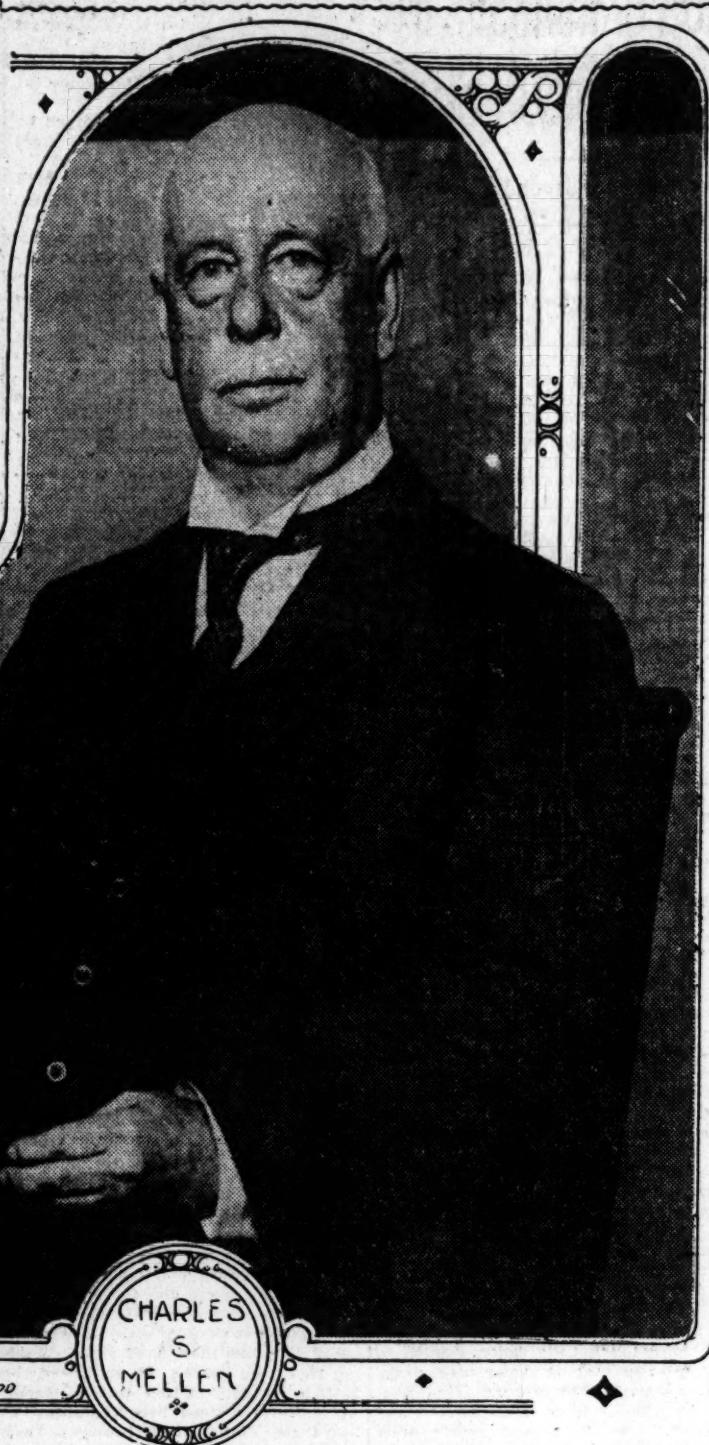
"You don't mean that they have not been raised, do you?" put in Mr. Swacker.

"Not unless the trunk lines have raised them. As I recall, they are still unchanged," he replied.

He Has Been
Testifying
for Three
Days
in Behalf
of the
Government
in Trial of
Directors.

PHOTO BY
UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Former New Haven President as He Looks on Witness Stand



FATHER OF 2 YOUNG GIRLS KILLS MAN; HAD BEEN DRINKING

Says He Was Told Joseph Miley
Had Been Guilty of Improper
Conduct Towards Daughters.

Thomas J. Killoran, 42 years old, porter in a saloon at 510 Easton avenue, had been trying for several weeks to borrow a revolver with which to shoot a man he did not know excepting by name, when yesterday he found a revolver in a pocket of a bartender's coat. Late in the afternoon Killoran, who had been drinking heavily, went to a stable at Seventeenth and Austin streets. A man was at work there and Killoran asked him:

"Are you Joseph Miley?"

"Yes, I'm Miley," replied the man. Without another word being spoken, Killoran shot Miley through the heart. Killoran then waited, revolver in hand, until a patrolman who had heard the shot arrived at the stable and placed him under arrest.

To the police Killoran said that his wife's next mother, Mrs. Martha Constable, who lives with Mrs. Killoran at 1556 Papin street, had told him that Miley was guilty of improper conduct toward Killoran's two daughters, 15 and 18 years old. Owing to Killoran's condition from drink, the police did not place great credence in his story.

Mr. Killoran told reporters this morning that there was absolutely no truth in his husband's story that he had killed Miley to protect his daughters. Mrs. Killoran said that she was obliged to leave her husband about three years ago after he had choked her so that she feared for her life.

Mr. Killoran had boarded with Mrs. Killoran for the last two years. She said that instead of ever doing anything to injure the girls that Miley has been almost a father to them. She said that her mother, Mrs. Constable, is more than 70 years old and somewhat weak mentally. Mrs. Killoran said she did not believe Mrs. Constable had ever told Killoran such a story as he alleges he was told and that she believed her husband shot Miley simply as the result of a fit of drunken anger.

"My husband killed an innocent man," said Mrs. Killoran. "I wish nothing to assist him. I would rather he had killed me."

RECEIVER FOR SUBSIDIARY OF GAS COMPANY PAID \$25,000

**Auditor Tells Kansas Utilities Com-
mission That He Doesn't Know
How It Was Earned.**

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 23.—Argument in the hearing of the receivers for the Kansas Natural Gas Co. for permission to charge 37 cents for gas to be sold today by the State Utilities Commission.

State Senator John Overfield of Independence, Kan., has received the largest amount in fees under the receivership of the gas company. When the auditor, Mr. Overfield, was allowed \$25,000 for his services as receiver of the Kansas City Pipe Line Co., a subsidiary company, Hayes testified.

"What did Mr. Overfield do to earn this money?" Hayes was asked by an attorney representing the Utilities Commission. "I don't know," said Hayes.

The books of the Kansas City Pipe Line Co. are kept in Philadelphia. The pipe line is leased and operated by the Kansas Natural Gas Co.

GERMANY TRIES TO AID ARMENIANS WITHOUT AVAIL

**Washington Received Word That
Ottoman Government is Indifferent
to All Appeals.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23—Confidential advice received today by the State Department said the German Government officially had made efforts to alleviate alleged atrocities upon Armenians in Turkey, but that Turkish officials apparently displayed lack of interest in such endeavors.

Representations were made by the United States through Ambassador Morganthau at Constantinople some time ago warning Turkey that continued persecution of Armenians would alienate the friendship of the American people.

Several dispatches on the subject have been received from Ambassador Morganthau, but there has been no announcement of a definite answer from the Ottoman Government.

Still talk of putting the old

This agitation caused some uneasiness among the members of the Society for the Preservation of Peace. As the Little Emperor is a prisoner in the Forbidden City, he put the Tsing dynasty back into power. It has few adherents and has made little headway for many years. The imperial movement inaugurated in the interest of President Yuan Shih-kai immediately prompted enemies of the present administration to suggest that if the empire were restored the Tsings should have

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35,000 TO PARADE FOR SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK TODAY

Women Leaders Declare Demonstration Will Be Largest Ever Made for Movement.

BABIES TO BE IN LINE

Mothers and Infants in Procession to Show Suffragists Do Not Neglect Children.

Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Suffrage leaders are busy this morning mobilizing thousands of women and men for the march up Fifth avenue in what the leaders say will be the greatest demonstration ever made in favor of woman suffrage.

The leaders predicted that fully 35,000 women would be in line at 8 o'clock, the hour scheduled for the start from Washington Square. In addition to the women more than 30,000 men have registered for the parade.

Babies Carried in Parade.
The chief feature of this year's march, aside from the numerical strength, was the mother and child division. Scores of children in baby carriages, decorated with yellow and white, or purple and white, and green ribbons were included.

This division, as well as many others between the ages of 8 and 16 years. The mothers believed that the large representation of children would be a formidable answer to the antis who charged that suffrage workers had neglected their children to march. The children all wore little hats identical with those worn by the mothers.

Before starting in the main march a delegation from the Women's Political Union paraded along the East Side. A majority of the marchers were provided with torches, as it was thought the parade would not be completed until after dark.

Women Leaders on Horseback.
Miss Alberta Hill, as grand marshal, is to lead the parade. Miss Hill and her staff will be on horseback and will wear the conventional black riding habits, black derbys and broad sashes of purple, white and green.

Ten women representing "Victory," "Liberty," "Equality," "Justice," and the six continents are to ride on a "Victory" float in the main body of the parade.

Delegations from the various suffrage organizations of the State will be in line. Other divisions will represent the states where women have the franchise, countries having equal suffrage, professional women, business women, college teachers, nurses, actresses, artists and various nationalities.

GEN. CARRANZA SENDS NOTE OF APPRECIATION OF RECOGNITION

Report. That 40,000 Zapata Troops, Headed by Diaz, Menace Mexico City. Discredited in Washington.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Gen. Carranza, through his representative here, Elias Arredondo, addressed a note to the United States and the other American republics which have recognized his government, expressing his appreciation of their action and announcing that diplomatic representatives soon would be accredited to the various countries.

State Department officials today admitted hearing a rumor from Juarez attributed to Villa officials, that Felix Diaz and 40,000 Zapata troops were menacing Mexico City. It was said at the department that no such number of Zapata troops had ever been reported before as in the field and it was not credible. The Carranza agency received a telegram from one of its agents in New York saying he had seen Felix Diaz and 40,000 men.

Messages also were received from Mexico City by the Carranza Agency, stating that the Zapata forces had disintegrated and that many of them had asked for amnesty.

Sing Dinner Tonight at the Century Boat Club.

The Century Club will entertain with a big stag cabaret dinner tonight at 7:30 o'clock, to which members are invited to invite friends and guests. The Century Club gives to stag events each year, one in April and one in October, for the purpose of promoting good fellowship and introducing new members.

For tonight a "Glad Hand" Committee has been appointed, of which Mayor Kiel is chairman, who will see that the old and new members become thoroughly acquainted.

Mr. Herman Mauh, chairman of the Advisory Committee, assisted by the members of his committee and the regular Entertainment Committee, has arranged for a special entertainment of the high school class, but the exact nature of the program has not been made known to members. "Mum's the word."

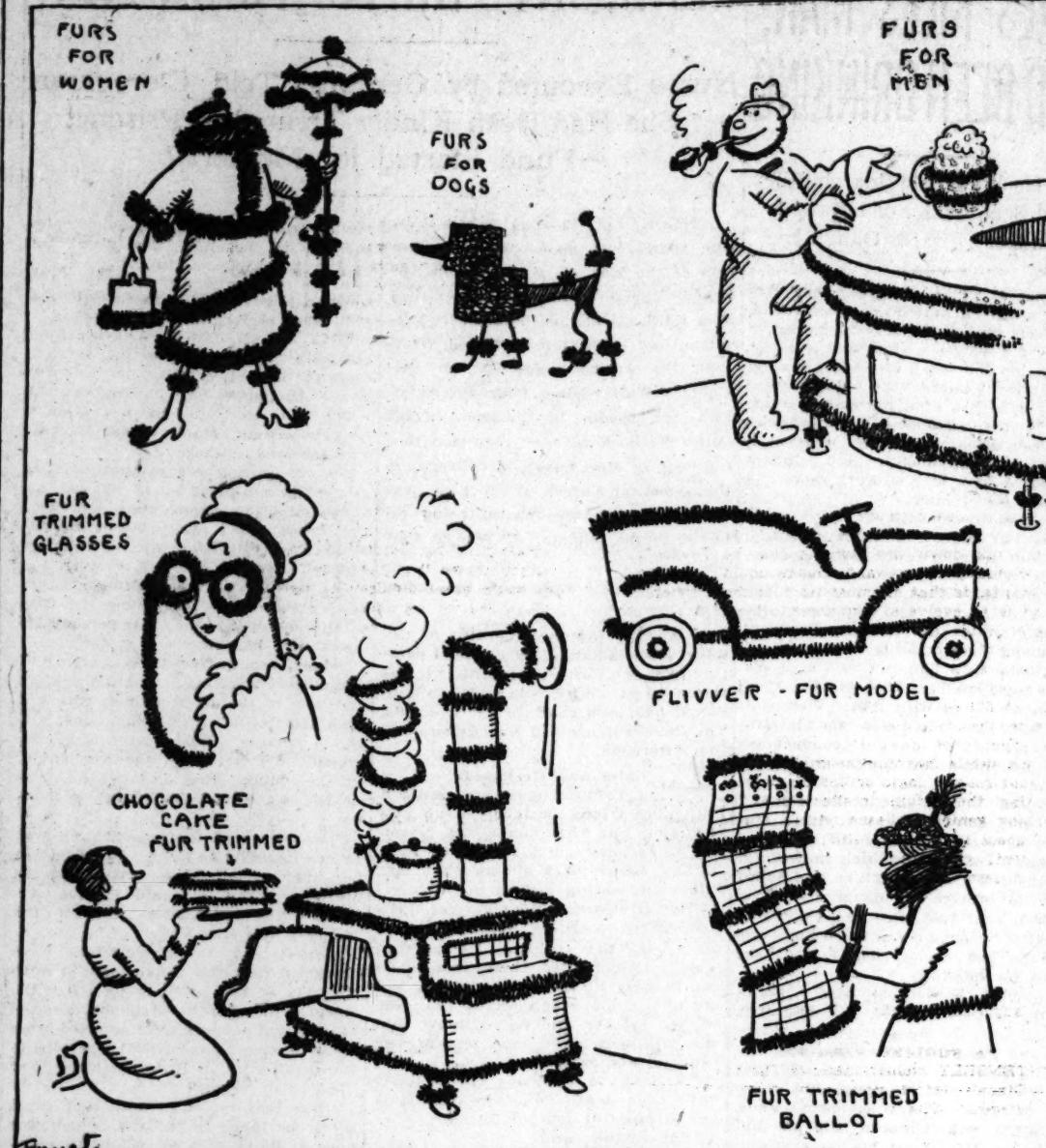
Mr. William Moller, chairman of the House Committee, has arranged places for 400. A card of 30 new songs has been specially written and arranged for the occasion and has been faithfully rehearsed by the songsters of the club. "Sing, eat, drink and be merry" is the slogan of the Glee Club members.

Owing to the large number of reservations, the dinner will be spread in the ballroom. There will be "something in the time" in keeping with the new slogan.

The stag cabaret dinner of this Saturday will be followed by a Hallowe'en party, to be given at the club on Saturday evening, Oct. 23.

Iron Cross for King Ferdinand.
London, Oct. 22.—Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Iron Cross of the first and second classes on King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, according to a dispatch printed by the *Standard Telegraph* and forwarded by the president of Reuter's Telegram.

Fashion Decrees Furs for Everything



MISSOURI PACIFIC SIGNS NEW CONTRACTS WITH ENGINEERS

First System to Reach Agreement With Employes Under the Chicago Arbitration.

The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain Railroad System announced today that contracts had been signed with its engineers and firemen under the terms of the decision made by the Federal Arbitration Board in Chicago several months ago.

This system, the announcement says, is the first to sign an agreement under the instructions of the board. All other Western railroads, it is said, are still dickered with their firemen and engineers.

Certain conditions in the ward of the arbitration board were dissatisfaction to the workers, but a compromise was effected at a conference between representatives of the Firemen's and Engineers' Unions and the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain officers. The provisions of the contracts signed today were not made public. More than 300 engineers and firemen were affected by these contracts.

SAYS HUSBAND HYPNOTIZED HER

Mrs. Irene Lechinsky Files Crossbill in Divorce Suit.

Mrs. Irene C. Sanfor Lechinsky of 4218 West Pine boulevard yesterday filed a crossbill in Judge Shields' court to the divorce suit of J. L. Lechinsky, in which she avers that through hypnotic influence he persuaded her before their marriage to turn over to him \$30,000 worth of her securities which he was to invest for her but has failed to render an accounting. She says he dissipated the money in riotous living. She says he pawned her jewels, failed to pay his taxes and did not contribute to her support.

According to Mrs. Lechinsky among the other women that her husband has associated with since the separation was his former wife, Mrs. Sonia Lechinsky.

Republicans to Meet Tonight.

The Twenty-seventh Ward Republican Club will hold its regular meeting tonight at Hart's Hall, Semple and Easton avenues.

BOSTON DENTAL CO.

618-620 OLIVE STREET

Lady Attendants. Open Daily.

Evenings Till 9; Sundays, 8 to 1.

BELL-ANS

Absolutely Removes

Indigestion. One package

proves it. 25c at all druggists.

Hussung

"Getz"

Bugs!

Phone 6112-2222.

FORMER POLICEMAN TURNS IN SEVEN FALSE FIRE ALARMS

"I Did It on Impulse," He Says When Arrested by Patrolman Who Was Watching Him.

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LONDON PAPERS INDORSE KING'S APPEAL FOR MEN

Emphasize Gravity of Situation Brought Home to People by Royal Plea.

By Associated Press.
LONDON, Oct. 22.—The appeal issued today by King George to obtain the Earl of Derby's recruiting campaign as a final effort to obtain the required men for military service without recourse to conscription, is so worded as to bring home to the nation the extreme gravity of its military position, and this gravity is emphasized in the editorial columns of the newspapers today.

The Telegraph says the King's words are charged with the dignity and earnestness of a personal appeal. It there is no illusion; the present is the darkest moment since the war began." The Telegraph protests against what it terms the cabal against the Cabinet, and the agitation to substitute a dictator or war council, and expresses the hope that the King's appeal will have the effect of suspending these tactics.

The message of the King follows:

"To the People—At this grave moment in the struggle between my people and highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the face of the earth, I call upon all Europe together, I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my people's effort, and I feel pride in the voluntary response from my subjects all over the world, who have sacrificed home and fortune and life itself in order that another may not inherit the free empire which their ancestors and mine have built.

"I ask you to make good these sacrifices.

"The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more, are wanted to keep my army in the field, and through them to secure victory and an enduring peace. In ancient days the darkest moment has ever produced in man of our race the sternest resolve. I ask you, men of all classes, to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these efforts.

"In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Great Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

REFUSES TO TELL WHY HE SHOT WAYNE CITY MARSHAL TO DEATH

Taylor Borden in jail at Fairfield, Ill., had named his victim in his divorce suit.

FAIRFIELD, Oct. 22.—Taylor Borden, in jail here, refused today to tell what led to the shooting and killing by him of Dr. Edward E. Schell, veterinarian and village Marshal of Wayne City Wednesday night.

Borden's divorced wife lives at Wayne City, next door to where Schell lived. Borden was divorced last June, naming Schell and others as co-respondents. The Borden had three children, a daughter married, and two sons, seven and 14 years old.

In the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., are files containing hundreds of thousands of letters from women seeking health—many of them openly state over their own signatures that they have regained their health by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and in some cases that it has saved them from surgical operations.

CHOLERA-INFECTED HOG CARCASSES IN A MADISON SHOP

Gov. Dunne Suspends Humane Officer and Livestock Board Deputy Veterinarian

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 22.—As the result of the discovery of cholera-infected carcasses of hogs in a butcher shop in Madison, several days ago, Dr. Josephs A. Crosskneut, deputy veterinarian in charge of the inspection department in East St. Louis, and William Lane, State Humane Officer there, were ordered suspended today.

The out-of-town guests will be Albert Morris Bagley of New York, an uncle of the bridegroom, and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bagley, Miss Kate B. Bagley and Miss Katherine Bagley, all of Rushville, Ill., and Mr. and Mrs. James E. Hutchinson and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hollowell of Springfield, Mo.

Mr. Bagley and his bride will reside in Detroit.

The opening ball of the winter social season will be at the Liederkranz Club tonight. It will be a gay affair and well attended as the club parties always are.

Miss Allaire Scott, daughter of Mrs. Charles Wiggins of 28 Portland place, departed today at noon to stay about three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clarkson Scott of 21 Westmoreland place and their daughters, Misses Nancy and Alice Scott, returned several days ago from California, where they have been since last summer.

Miss Emilie Maffitt of 4612 Westminster place is spending several weeks in New York and is expected home shortly.

All-Halloween dinner will be served at the Placerville Hotel at \$1 per person from 6 to 8:30 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 24. Patrons will kindly reserve tables as early as possible.

Story's work is well known in this country and abroad. The first statue placed in the House of Commons, the figure of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, installed in 1906, was his work.

In America his work includes the gold memorial to Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., and the bronze doors of the library of the late J. P. Morgan.

Clip the Spoon Coupon Sunday.
Be sure to clip the spoon coupon in the International Souvenir Spoon advertisement which appears in next Sunday's Post-Dispatch exclusively, and present it with 15 cents to your nearest newsdealer and receive a souvenir spoon of the state seal of Ohio.

On this order send \$1.00, also add \$1 for individual box containers. Address International Souvenir Spoon Co., Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Cruiser San Diego Wins Navy Trophy.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The armored cruiser San Diego, flagship of the Pacific fleet, was awarded yesterday the Spokane trophy for the Navy's highest score with turret guns for the year 1914-1915. The trophy was won last year by the battleship Arkansas.

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James C. Porte is now the commander of the North Sea squadron of aeroplanes.

Ross-Gould Removed to 810 Olive St.

Mailing lists, facsimile letters, address us.

Stop at Grand Canyon on your way.

Docklets of train and trip upon request.

Geo. Chamberlain, Gen. Agt., 209 N. 14th St., St. Louis, Mo., phone, Bell Main 120; Minloch Cent. 587.

Get These Premiums
Save the Labels

Might as well get the valuable premiums. Wilson's Milk costs you the same whether you get them or not. Thousands of users do save the labels and get them.

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We give a portion of our advertising money to users of Wilson's Milk through our liberal co-operation profit sharing plan. If you save the labels, you get your share. If you don't it's your loss and our gain. Begin saving the labels today.

Wilson's Milk Labels are exchangeable if you are for Hailton Coupons or Eagle Stamps.

Indiana Condensed Milk Co.

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AUSTRIA SHOWN TO HAVE SOLVED HER BIG WAR PROBLEMS

Financial Conditions Become Stable Within a Week After Opening of Conflict.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL"

\$45,000,000 Expended in Caring for Fugitives—Internal Loan of \$1,750,000,000 Raised.

By DR. WOLF VON SCHIERER-BRAND.

Vienna, Oct. 22.—An Austrian Government document has just appeared in which detailed figures show how the exigencies of the war "behind the front" have been met. It is a bulky tome of 400 pages. Before the war the administrative apparatus of the Hapsburg empire had everywhere, and above all at home, been held slow, unwieldy, antiquated. After a careful perusal of this document one is obliged to rectify this opinion.

When war came the Governmental machine had to confront an intricate network of novel conditions, which for the most part had to be dealt with instantly. I shall select a few points of general interest. I pass over the financial showing except to instance the fact that the sharp panic caused by the extension of the war lasted but a week, when the public calmed down, restored their deposits, and the banks did business as usual. A state of things which has held true until today: that a popular movement was then at its height, in expectation of a loan of \$7,500,000,000 crowns (about \$1,750,000,000), of which Austria's share was roughly 4,500,000,000, and Hungary's 2,500,000,000; that financial obligations have been met all around and business is going on as usual, although exports and imports have increasingly diminished and amount at this hour to less than 50 per cent, compared with antebellum times, and manufacturing is very largely done for war purposes.

How "British" Were Hungarians.

Many other subjects are touched upon in this report, which is the first year of the war. One of them deals with the provisions made for the fugitives from Galicia and the Bukowina and from the districts along the Italian frontier. The latter number about 60,000, the former in excess of 600,000; that is, the penniless ones; those the Government had to take care of, not the 120,000 to 150,000 more or less well to do who have been living on means of their own. Of the 600,000 indigent ones some 200,000 sought refuge in Vienna, another 100,000 in Prague, Glatz (Silesia), Brunn (Moravia), 100,000 in Bohemia, 100,000 in Bohemia, Moravia, Carinthia, Lower and Upper Austria; another 100,000 were quartered in small numbers in village communities; 40,000 were sheltered at the expense of Austria, in various localities of Hungary, and some 60,000 more being grouped by themselves as Jews, Poles, Ruthenians elsewhere. The 60,000 from the Italian border have been similarly disposed of, mostly in the southern provinces of Austria.

Cost Exceeded \$45,000,000.

For the maintenance of this huge army of fugitives some 100,000 crowns (\$17,500,000) has been expended on food, clothing, shelter, and voluntary contributions of all kinds (especially clothing and provostions, canned goods, flour, cattle, etc.) have, besides, totalled up another 30,000,000 crowns (\$7,500,000). In the camps and larger settlements, such as Chotzen (Bohemia), Gaya, Pohrlitz, Nikolsburg (Moravia), the Government set up schools, workshops, factories of various kinds, with experts and teachers, foremen and supervisors, and the goods produced (for example, uniforms, leather ware, underwear, woolen goods, shoes (knapsacks and other utensils for the front) were handled and paid for out of public funds. Thousands, too, were taught a paying trade, such as electrical, gunsmith, carpenters, mechanical, etc., courses for mechanics being started in a chain of efficient schools.

Of interest, too, is how prisoners of war have been utilized. Outside of the many thousands, both Russians and Serbians (of late, too, Italians, so far as they are acquainted with rural labor) who have been used in getting in the harvest, there are other thousands for the toiling work: laying second or third tracks on certain railroads in the Bohemian mining and industrial districts, constructing new lines in Tyrol and Carinthia, improving other railroad lines in lower Austria and Hungary, building, widening or repairing important roads through the mountain districts of Tyrol, draining large areas of the Vistula in Russian Poland, clearing away the rocks from meadow lands in the Alpine regions, building dams along the courses of rivers, mountain streams, etc. In working coal mines (bituminous coal) in Bohemia, iron mines in Styria and copper ore mines in Salzburg, these men have also done good work, taking the place of other thousands (Austrians) summoned to the army.

The last census taken of the prisoners of war in Austria-Hungary showed some 250,000 Russians. Of these, about 100,000 are employed in these various laborers mentioned in Austria alone; there is no far no similar report as to Hungary. All this work, however, is done voluntarily, no pressure or compulsion of any kind being employed to make the men join. Those who go to do so for the sake of change and because they work at labor than suffer the monotony of idleness. Besides, they get a more generous fare and also a modest stipend with which to buy tobacco, wine or other things.

Another point spoken of at length in the report concerns the financial assistance given to the wives and fami-

SHELL IN DUGOUT ONLY LONG DASH FOR TELEGRAPHER

After 39 Minutes He Apologized for Interruption and Said He Had Removed Dead.

Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A vivid account of the brave deed which won for Corporal G. A. Walker of the Royal Engineers the distinction of being the only man of the rank and file mentioned by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton in his latest dispatch from the Dardanelles is given by the Corporal himself in a letter to his father and mother in Leeds. This letter, which is printed in the Leeds Mercury, was received by Corporal Walker's parents a week ago, before the publication of the official dispatch.

Sir Ian Hamilton stated that when the central telegraph office at Cape Helles (a dugout) was demolished by a high explosive shell, which also killed or wounded the officer on duty and 12 men: "Corporal G. A. Walker, Royal Engineers, although much shaken, repaired the damage, collected men, and within 30 minutes reopened communication by apologizing for the incident, and by saying he required no assistance."

Corporal Walker, who before the war was a telephone operator in Leeds Post office, describes his experience as "the ordeal of my life."

"The affair I allude to," he writes, "was on Aug. 1, when my relief was on duty. I was in charge of 22 men."

"The signal office was about 12 yards square, and we got a shell clean through the top. First I knew of it was the sand bags and planks came falling on the top of us, and when the sand and smoke from the shell had cleared I never saw such a sight in my life."

"In the place where I was I was the only man standing up that was either killed or wounded. Other six men were on the top of the office, and they also were slightly hurt, but when we found our fellows were laid out and, naturally, being in charge, I set about dragging the men out like mad, and we soon got them all out and fixed up an office near by."

"Well, to cut a long story short, when I reckoned up only eight men were left out of my relief of 22, so you can guess it was a near thing. However, why I have told you this is that when I get back to Leids it can only be said that when the occasion arose I kept my end up as the N. C. O. in charge."

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On mail orders, send 15c also add for individual box containers. Address International Souvenir Spoon Co., Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Man Who Dived for F-4 Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Gunner George D. Stillson, one of the navy's expert divers, who made possible the recovery of the wrecked submarine F-4 at Honolulu, has been appointed assistant inspector of the new diving school to be organized at the navy torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

Cost Exceeded \$45,000,000.

For the maintenance of this huge army of fugitives some 100,000 crowns (\$17,500,000) has been expended on food, clothing, shelter, and voluntary contributions of all kinds (especially clothing and provostions, canned goods, flour, cattle, etc.) have, besides, totalled up another 30,000,000 crowns (\$7,500,000). In the camps and larger settlements, such as Chotzen (Bohemia), Gaya, Pohrlitz, Nikolsburg (Moravia), the Government set up schools, workshops, factories of various kinds, with experts and teachers, foremen and supervisors, and the goods produced (for example, uniforms, leather ware, underwear, woolen goods, shoes (knapsacks and other utensils for the front) were handled and paid for out of public funds. Thousands, too, were taught a paying trade, such as electrical, gunsmith, carpenters, mechanical, etc., courses for mechanics being started in a chain of efficient schools.

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For the maintenance of this huge army of fugitives some 100,000 crowns (\$17,500,000) has been expended on food, clothing, shelter, and voluntary contributions of all kinds (especially clothing and provostions, canned goods, flour, cattle, etc.) have, besides, totalled up another 30,000,000 crowns (\$7,500,000). In the camps and larger settlements, such as Chotzen (Bohemia), Gaya, Pohrlitz, Nikolsburg (Moravia), the Government set up schools, workshops, factories of various kinds, with experts and teachers, foremen and supervisors, and the goods produced (for example, uniforms, leather ware, underwear, woolen goods, shoes (knapsacks and other utensils for the front) were handled and paid for out of public funds. Thousands, too, were taught a paying trade, such as electrical, gunsmith, carpenters, mechanical, etc., courses for mechanics being started in a chain of efficient schools.

Of interest, too, is how prisoners of war have been utilized. Outside of the many thousands, both Russians and Serbians (of late, too, Italians, so far as they are acquainted with rural labor) who have been used in getting in the harvest, there are other thousands for the toiling work: laying second or third tracks on certain railroads in the Bohemian mining and industrial districts, constructing new lines in Tyrol and Carinthia, improving other railroad lines in lower Austria and Hungary, building, widening or repairing important roads through the mountain districts of Tyrol, draining large areas of the Vistula in Russian Poland, clearing away the rocks from meadow lands in the Alpine regions, building dams along the courses of rivers, mountain streams, etc. In working coal mines (bituminous coal) in Bohemia, iron mines in Styria and copper ore mines in Salzburg, these men have also done good work, taking the place of other thousands (Austrians) summoned to the army.

The last census taken of the prisoners of war in Austria-Hungary showed some 250,000 Russians. Of these, about 100,000 are employed in these various laborers mentioned in Austria alone; there is no far no similar report as to Hungary. All this work, however, is done voluntarily, no pressure or compulsion of any kind being employed to make the men join. Those who go to do so for the sake of change and because they work at labor than suffer the monotony of idleness. Besides, they get a more generous fare and also a modest stipend with which to buy tobacco, wine or other things.

Another point spoken of at length in the report concerns the financial assistance given to the wives and fami-

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

THE JAPANESE DRAMA

THE plays of old Japan are not those dainty things one had expected; but rather what to do in plot with how things were corrected. They served the Emperor's device of keeping everybody loyal, and one need not to read them twice to find their purpose chiefly royal.

Did traitors rise about the throne? The playwrights put them in the drama. And what befit the fools was shown From Osumi to Fukuyama. The purely patriotic play.

At once amused the population And kept the people in the way. Of rather glad co-ordination.

For sheer romance, which flourished here.

A treasure from the Bard of Avon, Japan saw nothing for this queen Device for keeping folk behaving.

But someone perished for his folly, And getting in the empire's way. Was neither popular nor jolly.

"TALES FROM OLD JAPANESE DRAMAS," by Asatara Niizanori, professor of English at Keio University, Tokio. (Putnam).

A MUSICAL ROMANCE, "THE SONG OF THE LARK," is the attractive title of a story of eminent musical achievement, by William Sibert Cather. The title will be recognized as that of the celebrated picture of Jules Breton, which is, however, mentioned but once in the work. But it is not difficult to see the fitness of the title. For as the lark, rising from her lowly nest on the ground, soars, into the empyrean, singing as she rises with notes ever stronger and sweeter, so the author of this romance, a child of society and surroundings, rises to the plumes of eminence as an operatic star, charming her most rapturous auditors and winning the favor of royalty.

Then Kromborg, a girl of Swedish parentage, passes her early years in an obscure village in Colorado, where she is easily recognized as possessed of unusual musical gifts. When an opportunity came for musical training it was improved to the utmost, first in Chicago and afterwards in foreign schools.

An affection, long cherished before its fruition was possible, had its part in the shaping of character that lies back of the mere technique of music, yet hardly, one might say, as a transforming power, since an indomitable will, and that capacity for infinite pains-taking which has been defined as the synonym of genius, were dominant elements of the shaping of this prima donna.

The writer has detailed with much skill and care the varied elements that went to the winning of genuine and well-earned success, not failing to show how great the price at which it is bought. (Houghton-Mifflin.)

A RIOT OF EROTISM, "THE DREISER," is an impossible story of the war problem, but at least it gives the reader food for thought.

Richard Warden, invents a gas which causes insensibility for a certain time, but not death. Any nation given this invention could overpower any other nation, the author shows, without bloodshed. This, of course, would end war in the case of a humanitarian people, but not in the hands of an uncruelious ruler.

A millionaire steel king, in the story, uses this expression: "I much prefer making rats to bastards than armaments, etc." If all the great men at the heads of the steel and iron industries held his views, the nations would not need this gas. These industrial kings would march at the front of their armies of peace, and humanity would rise up and bleed them.

"The Passport" is an impossible solution of the war problem, but at least it gives the reader food for thought. (Mitchell Kennerley.)

THE BACHELORS—A ROMANCE, an interesting study of three bachelors with a fine chapter of romance, by William Dana Orcutt, in "The Bachelors." The three central figures are men of very different types and the author with great skill keeps this difference before the reader without faltering. One of the bachelors is a self-made man without the veneer of society training; another is a polished, perfectly conventional afternoon tea type, while the third is a recluse embittered with life and its fascinations. How the three men get together through the agency of one woman furnishes the romance of the book. The element of suspense, however, keeps the interest at a high pitch. In fact the popularity of this story is so well attested that the author has been asked to write into the pages dissections on love, politics and big business without clogging the action of the book. (Harpers.)

A WESTERN NATURALIST, "JOHN MUIR" was the John Burroughs of the West. His explorations called the attention of the world to the beauty of the West. Young, who accompanied him during his days with John Muir, is refreshing to follow this man on his journey to the mountains and glaciers of Alaska. You get near the man, too, and begin to understand something of his great love of nature. Many a thrill may be yours as you journey with Muir. It is a real live story of America and will interest Americans greatly.

All this, of course, no amount of fore-sight on the part of the Austrian Government could have prevented. The tape and bread supply. Instead of promptly deciding upon and as promptly and consistently carrying out measures which would have guarded against waste and insured an even distribution of flour and bread to rich and poor alike the Government delayed this too long. When at last, after eight months of energetic steps were actually taken, it was too late. The bread and flour was left and that Hungarians, too, had barely enough for her own needs. Then came the season of Indian cornbread, four months of it. It is over now and we have as good bread as ever and enough of it for another year.

THE MAZE OF NATIONS, by E. GAJUS GLENN ATKINS, winner of the Carnegie Club Peace Union Prize, in an essay which he calls "The Maze of Nations and the Way Out," believes that the world can rid itself of war. He asserts that peace can be established on earth, if nations will go about it in the proper way. He would like to eliminate the causes of war, which are mostly economic and that can be done by the church of Christ to do a great deal to bring this desired result. He makes a special appeal to the churches of America to help bring about this needed attitude of thought. (Lane.)

BRONTE POEMS, by RUTH C. BENSON has compiled a collection of poems by the three sisters and one brother, Bronte. It is interesting to find the work of Charlotte, Emily, Anne and Branwell in the same book, as it presents opportunities for comparison. It is not surprising, perhaps, to learn that the work of all the Brontes is melancholic. There is a note of sadness in all their poems, with very few exceptions.

The portraits of the Bronte sisters grace the book, and add to its value. (Doubleday.)

A ROGUE BY COMPLISSION.

BY VICTOR BRIDGES.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

YOUNG INVENTOR ESCAPES FROM PRISON. "DON'T KILL MARKS ANYWAY."

HE IS SHELTERED BY SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS. "TAKE SOME OF YOUR EXPLOSIVE FOR US OVER THE POLICE."

HE GIVES HIS INVENTION A TRY OUT. "IT WORKS."

THE DAUGHTER OF ONE OF HIS FRIENDS IN NEED FALLS IN LOVE WITH HIM AND TELLS HIM THAT THEY ARE GERMAN SPIES.

THE SPIES ARE CAPTURED. "SEE IT ALL NOW."

THEY SELL HIS INVENTION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND GOES ON A HONEYMOON WITH THE PROCEEDS. "LET'S BUY AN OCEAN LINER."

THEY SELL HIS INVENTION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND GOES ON A HONEYMOON WITH THE PROCEEDS. "LET'S BUY AN OCEAN LINER."

THE SPIES ARE CAPTURED. "THIS IS THE REAL MURDERER OF MR. MARKS."

THEY SELL HIS INVENTION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND GOES ON A HONEYMOON WITH THE PROCEEDS. "LET'S BUY AN OCEAN LINER."

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Strictly Business

A highly graphic description of an air battle between French and German aviators, with a most absurd finish.

By Frank Filson.

HAT devil of a German aviator—how I admired him! The little wretch! I could not have found in my heart to kill him, even if I had been able to do so. Once, indeed, when his Taube lost its balance in the vortex caused by a bursting shrapnel, I could have winged him. But before, I had my automatic to my eye he had executed the most graceful maneuver imaginable, dipping sheer for 300 yards, so that I could not believe but that he sustained a mortal wound, and then soaring in spirals back to the hostile lines.

We had exchanged salutations, dipping the little French and German flags at our bows. We knew each other intimately in the air. I had long since resolved to take him prisoner if it were possible not to slay him.

But this girl, this Belgian girl, who stood before me—what was I to do? The little devil of a Boches had been making love to her! His exploits terrified her! She wanted him safe, a prisoner in the French camp, if necessary, but where he could return to her after the war.

At first I smiled at her with pity. "Mademoiselle," I said, "do you not know that they are all philanderers, those Germans? Undoubtedly the little Lieutenant has a wife awaiting him at home, perhaps a child—two children!"

I was continuing in that strain when she flew out to me like a wildcat. "It is not so, and I can prove it!" she stormed.

"How, then, can you prove it, mademoiselle?" I demanded.

"I know that he is a single man, because he told me so himself," she answered.

I shrugged my shoulders. "What was I to do? Here was this girl, who loved him, and she was pleading at my feet now."

"Ah, Monsieur le Lieutenant, you must save him," she begged, weeping. "Consider how perilous is the life of an aviator, monsieur. Some day he will fall and be killed! And everybody says that it is you whom he singles out to do battle in the clouds. Help me, monsieur! Make him a prisoner."

She extorted some sort of a promise from me. But it was meekly said and done. For three months the young German Lieutenant and I had been exchanging fusillades in the clouds, and we had never succeeded even in wounding each other. However, my word was given, and I awaited my opportunity.

I had arranged that, when he was taken captive, I was to obtain for her an interview with him. That could be done, for our General was anxious to reward for having captured so daring an adversary.

With exultation in my heart, I set out to make a prisoner of the redoubtable Boche.

The Beginning of the Duel.

THREE days passed before I saw him again. Then one fine morning I perceived him, when I was aloft. He was coming straight at me, arms out, toward me, and there was no mistaking that unswerving flight. I dashed toward him.

During our month of intimacy we had established a sort of code. Thus, when he sighted me, the German would rise vertically, dip, and rise again. For my part, I would describe the arc of a circle. It was much the flourish that duellists make before they thrust. So, seeing the signal, I turned and began to make my swift dip from south through west to north, calculating that this would bring me face to face with him.

But the Boche was unscrupulous. The German had risen above me, and from that height, fell a bomb. I heard it hissing past my wings, and saw the little cloud of white smoke rise underneath where it struck. Embarrassed by this breach of convention, I covered him with my automatic, and fired.

Naturally, I did not hit him. That one hardly expects to do. However, it struck me as strange, even then, that he did not make his customary reply. What seemed more singular was that the German instead of turning to flee away, me, when he was as if to retreat, then returning, came at me as if he meant to collide with me.

An instant later—bang, bang, bang! He had opened on me with a quick-firer. It was, in fact, a Maxim which he had mounted on his machine. He had given me no warning, glancing down, I saw a drop of blood from the coat was red. The wings of my monoplane were riddled with bullet holes. Escape had been a miraculous one.

Bullets Hummed Like Bees.

THE impetus of his attack had carried him past me. I mounted at once. He mounted also. I had slightly the advantage of speed. I flew immediately above him and dropped a bomb. He eluded it almost by a mir-

Betty Vincent's
Advice to Lovers

Youthful Ideals.

AS we grow, our ideals grow—expand. And as they expand, more lofty they become. At maturity these ideals are not anything like the ones we harbored in our early youth, though they have come through evolutionary processes.

Often I receive letters from very young girls. They say they are in love, and not my advice on marrying right away. Usually the bridegroom in prospect is some callow youth about getting out of his teens, and, frankly, with about as much sound sense and discretion as the little girl has. That he has a job or even the near hope of one is never mentioned in the letters nor his chance of holding it if he gets it.

Always my advice is: "Don't marry until you know your mind, until you are sure you know his, until you both feel sure both of you are two mature persons with mature judgment on marriage and its responsibilities."

Girls should never rush into the big things of life without first pondering the fact that they are still girls, not women, and that they first must live the life prior to womanhood. It is altogether highly proper and necessary for girls to have good, wholesome boy friends, for these young fellows are the ones who unconsciously aid them in shaping later ideals that will probably last through life.

The girl who chooses and marries an "ideal" is 18 or 19, very likely, at 25 to realize that her idea of what is truly ideal has wonderfully changed. Bitter experience or divorce follows.

In a word, while you are a girl, be one. The fun you get out of being a wholesome girl is the "prep" period you have to go through before you may graduate into woman's full discretion. When this graduation takes place, with woman's mature eyes you can look back upon the "ideals" of your teens, with all of its "ideal" men. You will laugh at the folly of all.

To you still unconvinced, ask an older woman friend, say of 28 or 30. Ask her if I am not telling you gospel.

The Capture.

THE fire leaped upward in a dozen tongues. In a moment the biplane was fiercely burning. Against the glare of the flames the head and crouching body of the German were silhouetted like a bird's. I saw him touch his rudder, and the biplane swooped toward earth. As it fell it blazed up more fiercely. The entire hind part was now a glowing cinder. Each moment I expected to see the Taube bucktail and go swooping earthward, to fall, an incinerated mass, beheaded.

He had a wonderful head, that German. In spite of the hell of flames that surrounded him and raged above him, he dived like a bird, alighting with only the forepart of the machine as guide. I saw him touch his rudder, and the biplane swooped toward earth. As it fell it blazed up more fiercely. The entire hind part was now a glowing cinder. Each moment I expected to see the Taube bucktail and go swooping earthward, to fall, an incinerated mass, beheaded.

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The Panthers Are in Town Today; They Are Probably After the "Pikers'" Goat

MR. SHORT SPORT: It looks as though the "joke" is now on the floor

By Jean Knott



BILLIKENS HAVE EDGE IN WEIGHT ON DE PAUW TEAM

Addition of Pascal and Schopp to St. Louis U. Line Brings Up Average.

PIKERS TO MEET DRURY Edmunds' Team Out to Make Amends for Defeat Suffered Last Season.

By W. J. O'Connor.

Coach Keegan's eleventh-hour decision to use Conrad Schopp, weighing well over the 200-pound mark, in the line to-day against De Pauw, at a Spartan's Park, promises to swing the advantage to avoidopolis to the local side of the line.

Advance dope had it that De Pauw would be a much heavier team than it really is. The Greencastle eleven arrived last night and while they are all odds the heaviest team that has ever come to this city, they do not impress one as a "beef trust." Indeed, the Billikens, with such men as Weeken, Edwards, and Field, and Schopp in the line, probably will have an edge in weight. At least Keegan's line will measure up to the visitors in size, and the exceptional good show of the Billikens last night.

It's barely possible that some of the crippled Billikens will be in the line if the team that has come to avoidopolis against De Pauw shows signs of conquering the Hoosier enemy. Artie Thomas, Tackie Welch and Fullback W. J. Edwards will be in the line, will be used only in an emergency. In Thomas' absence, Weckenman will do the kicking while Powers, who replaces Welch, will have forward passes. Play at 8 o'clock. The lineup:

St. Louis U. — Positions: De Pauw. Fullback — Left tackle — Northway. Left guard — Morris. Left end — Snobell. Center — McCarland. Right guard — Lynch. Right end — Foote. Quarterback — Pence. Guards — Powers. Fullback — Anderson. Left halfback — Billups. Right halfback — Anderson. Fullback — Brown (capt.).

Pikers Want Revenge.

It will be with a spirit of vengeance that Bill Edmunds' Piker gridders take the field against the Drury College eleven, that was pelted down here by Coach Danny Nea, this afternoon.

The local eleven went to Springfield last year a week after the Rolla holocaust, and took the Indians some bad off-fighting and a surprising attack on the part of the Illinoisans they came out on the short end of a 21 to 3 score.

The Pikers' line, which will blossom out with a new frontage this afternoon, Pige Lewis' injured knee will keep him out of the contest, but he will be replaced by Ralph Gray, a tackle. Gray will be replaced by Mac Roberts, a husky veteran, who has been out of the game for a year.

Bill Barry will make his initial appearance in a halfback role, while Bickel and Kring will cover the field with their regular lineups. The lineup:

Washington U. — Positions: Drury. Fullback — Left tackle — Northway. Left guard — Morris. Left end — Snobell. Center — McCarland. Right guard — Lynch. Right end — Foote. Quarterback — Pence. Guards — Powers. Fullback — Anderson. Left halfback — Billups. Right halfback — Anderson. Fullback — Brown (capt.).

According to Coach Walter Newman, the open style of play in his broad cast will be put into action this afternoon when the Christian Brothers College eleven meets the Cape Girardeau Normals on the C. B. C. campus. Followers of the local team do not seem to question as to the reason of the excitement that the Brothers should roll up on the down-asters. The regular eleven will enter the game intact for the local.

KNOX FOOTBALL TEAM WILL COMPLETE SCHEDULE

GALVESTON, TEX., Oct. 22.—The Athletic department of Knox College last night decided to drop football in spite of the fact that it is to be known as St. Louis last Saturday.

Friday's Football Scores.

Friday U. — Drury 7. Trinity U. — Howard 14. Christian U. — Missouri 14. Central Col-

Duel Between Mahan and Barrett Is Promised When Harvard Battles Cornell

Captains of Respective Elevens Are Ranked as Greatest Kickers in East—Princeton Meets Worthy Foe in Heavy Dartmouth Aggregation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Harvard, Princeton, Yale and Penn will know they have been in football battles before nightfall. Harvard, Princeton and Penn are to be by no means an easy one. The Crimson will meet Cornell; Princeton will play Dartmouth; Yale will meet Washington and Jefferson and Penn will face the University of Pittsburgh.

Although the season has scarcely crossed the midway mark the big colleges will face one of the most dangerous points of their schedules today. Cornell has an excellent chance to break the long string of defeats that have marked the annual meetings between the Crimson and the Ithacans. The up-state coaches have pointed their men for this game and Cornellians look to see Harvard's line lowered.

The offensive strength of the Ithacans is well known. They have a powerful, speedy set of backs and they are bound to make an impression on the Harvard defense. The Princetonians and Penn are to be defeated. Dr. Sharp's eleven is uncertain. It has not been put to a real test this season.

Capt. Mahan vs. Barrett.

In going against Harvard, Cornell is facing a combination stronger than any they met this year. The outcome is unpredictable with the changes even. Harvard's line is bound to form slowly this year and is not up to the standard of last season's champion ship eleven at this time. Whatever the outcome of the game, they promise to be a battle royal. The game will be decided between Capt. Mahan of Harvard and Capt. Barrett of Cornell, two of the best players in the country.

Another game that is apt to furnish an upset is that between Princeton and Dr. Sharp's. The offensive strength of the Princeton eleven is to be equal to the result of the battle will probably depend upon the defensive ability of the Ithacans. The game has shown considerable power in the early games and the same holds true of the big Green team.

Princeton's full strength has not been tested this year, but it is certain that the Hanoverians measure up to a high standard. The fact that they were able to put up a larger score than the Massachusetts Argies as was Harvard has a team which will force Princeton to show close to championship form to win.

Dartmouth has beaten Princeton three times and tied with them once. It seems likely that the Red and blue will put a team on the field that will be equal to the Princeton team. The sensational forward passing attack of Glenn Warner's pupils. Pittsfield's high scoring machine that threatened the Quakers.

The showing West Point makes against Georgetown is the best of the 11 games played. The Big Nine in Princeton in 1915, instead of Princeton winning by the score, as was stated the other morning.

Yale Out for Revenge.

Washington and Jefferson's powerful eleven of 1914 has been hard hit by graduation and Yale expects to get revenge for 11 to 7 defeat of last year at the hands of the Pennsylvanians.

Babe Ruth Topped A. L. Hurters; W. Johnson Won More Games

OFFICIAL averages of the American League show that Babe Ruth has won more games than any other pitcher in the American League, yet Johnson does not rank at all.

Johnson's record is 27 victories, 12 de-

feats, which is very remarkable per-

centage considering that his fourth

place club nearly all summer, and a weak one so far as hitting is concerned.

The record of the Boston Red Sox led

the American League with 18 victories

and 6 defeats. George Foster of the Red Sox has won 12 games, and had

22 defeats, since Jim Scott of the Chicago White Sox, 24 wins and 12 lost, and fourth in the list is Walter Johnson.

Jack Barry has collected 14.5144

in the last six years besides his salary,

which never has been a poor one. Barry

has figured in five of the last six world series contests.

In 1910 he got \$10,000 for his services.

One year later he got \$10,500 for helping down the Giants. With a year's intermission, he got \$10,000 for his services in 1913, and the American Association team in the city all year.

Albion To Come To the American

League in practically every department

the offensive side of the game. He had to yield first place to Eddie Collins as a writer. Collins drew 120 passes during the campaign.

Against the Red Sox, Eddie Collins

was on the wrong side and collected

800, but he came back strong this year.

Albion's Art Thomas has figured in five

world series, but Thomas couldn't

win in the worst like Barry.

According to the New York

Advertiser, the players in the

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